The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY. Proprietor		WAL:	
THURSDAY, M	IAY 25,	1911.	
Daily and Sunday.\$0.30 Daily only	2 mos.		1 yr. \$3.50 2.00 .50
Daily and Sunday \$0.30 Daily only	\$0.90 .75	\$1.75 1.50 .25	\$3.50 2.00

APRIL CIRCULATION Daily.

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1	63,261)	11	52,223	21	53,3
2	Sunday	12	68,377	22	53,3
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1 63,263)	11	52,223	21	53,382
2 Sunday	12	68,377	22	63,359
3 50,162	18			Sunday
4 60,349	14	62,331	24	53,599
\$ 61,230	15	55,248	25	
		Sunday		
	17	63,215	27	54,263
	18		28	54,176
9 Sunday	19		29	
10 62,175	20	63,615	30	Sunday
Total for me Daily average	onth	nonth		1,336,199 63,448

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of April was 1,178,662, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 25, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for April to have been 47,146.

Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect of The Washington Times printed 8 february the month of April was as 1 April 2	ollows
Total for month	233,146 46,625

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of April was 207,906, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 5, the number of Sundays during April, shows the net Sunday average for April to have been 41,581.

figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

each targe of The Times the circulation

Engred at the Postoffice at Washington, C., as second class matter.

The F street parade is preparing to take a tip from Baltimore and don the sunbonnet, in which case we will pit our Sues against the world.

In spite of the glad sunshine, a shad-

the Weather Bureau. If they find that

Jupiter Pluvius is drawing a salary he

ew rests upon the Capital City since Major Butt announced last night: don't believe I shall ever marry.' And now they are going to investigate deal.

should be docked for continued neglect of duty. Major Sylvester says that hereafter it will cost "mashers" caught speaking

to women the maximum penalty of \$25, which shows the major is going at the period of serious depression in Canada; customs agents. The decision of the evil in the right spirit. The awful calamities which have resulted from fires in institutions for the

now given the lives of inmates of the Government Hospital. A bricklayer who was at work on the

new Ivy City school building fell twen- coax Canada away from England; fifty-five feet and sustained a laceration of the scalp. If he keeps on taking long chances like this he is liable to break some of his legs.

The dramatic club of the Business Stich School has been presenting "The Return of Ulysses." The news of his return is gratifying to his old friends, who had begun to fear that he was caught in the November landslide.

Hints for the Health Officer: Violet Purcell, 492 K street southwest; Nettle Baker, 1217 Twenty-third street northwest, and Beulah Thomas, 2456 Snow court, were bitten by dogs Tuesday evening. How about those muzzles?

Vice President Sherman has been presented with a set of automobile Blue Books, showing the best routes to travel throughout the United States. Presune able there are marginal notes indicating the best field for political missionary work along the way.

The former president of the National Civil Service Improvement Association has announced his intention to reorganize that moribund organization. What is the use when there is already a competent organization working for the betterment of the civil service employes?

Time does hang rather heavily on the hands of the soldiers on the Mexican border, at times, and there should be a generous response to the appeal of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross, for old magazines and other periodicals to help them drive away their loneliness

The snow bill has passed the Senate. Unless the House gets cold feet the measure will soon become law. Whethat least performed the useful service of suggesting cooling thoughts at a time when it is difficult to imagine that there is ever any winter weather in Wash-

Social workers of the District will find a friend in Senator Works, the new Republican progressive from California, who has been given a place on the Senate District Committee. Senator Works announces that he is studying housing conditions in Washington, with a view of using his efforts to improve them. As president of the city council. Senator Works was instrumental in bringing about marked improvein housing conditions in Los

The rapidity with which Japan has been Americanized finds apt illustration in the fact that a baseball team of Nipponese is now touring the United States-and winning most of its games. It will meet the Blue and Gray team on Georgetown Field tomorrow afternoon, and the sporting department "dope" is that the Hillton lads will have laughter or to tears were not safe to hustle to teach any diamond tricks to the boys from the Orient, who are reported to have done in baseball what the nation is famous for doing in everything else-copied somebody's invention and produced a better article than the original.

Senator Gallinger's bill requiring health and accident insurance companies in the District to maintain a States. Experience has taught that efforts to operate companies of this character without the with approval and sympathy. If out the tangle,

their equivalent are likely to prove futile and to cause a great many people, who buy such insurance, to quirement in the Gallinger bill is not large enough to hurt any company that is entitled to live.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman's appeal, or behalf of the American Red Cross, for old periodicals to send to the soldiers in camp along the Mexican border deserves to meet with hearty response instead of throwing away or burning your winter's accumulation of magazines, send them to W. T. Boardman, 1801 P street northwest, or drop a postal card to the Red Cross, care War Department, city, giving your name

CANADA, THE EMPIRE, AND RECIPROCITY.

It is good to read the sane address toward annexation.

talk at the time when Canada and the rest, and conviction; probably the United States entered into the reci- highest tribute that could be paid procity arrangement of 1854. The his- Chief Wilkie and his service is the tory of that treaty and its abrogation wholesome fear in which they are held s is highly illuminating at this time. by these offenders against the Federal When the treaty was made, many statutes. Britishers and Canadian alarmists were convinced that it was the first remarkable activity along unusual a number of cases. As a matter of fact, move of the United States to draw lines. In 1877, at the age of seven-Canada away from her imperial al- teen, he became a reporter on the old

got the small end of advantages, and there. In 1896 he returned to Chicago view of Interstate Commerce officials. in time, as that came to be realized, and did special newspaper work, devot- the industrial railroads, the tap-line there was demand to end the ar- ing his energies to crime investigations.

The fears of ulterior purposes on the immediately after he became chief of low rates, are likely to be sustained. part of the United States had vanish- the Secret Service, in February, 1898. Big Concerns ed. Canada preferred to continue the He organized an emergency force of Have Advantage.

ment changed. The Canadians began and succeeded in arresting the chief going to abrogate the treaty as a rest from the country. insane should result in the immediate affection would develop, and at length work was done. correction of the inadequate protection a demand to be made politically a part of the Union.

In short, before the treaty took effect, alarmists saw in it a plan to coax Canada away from England; fif-teen years later these same alarmists which is which, the new ruling of the saw in abrogation a plan to starve Comptroller of the Treasury on the

FROM HYSTERICS.

the work of vindicating the House being made for them. The other is the from a charge of undue susceptibility. "independent" insane, whose expense is The The late Oliver Goldsmith had some supposed to be borne by their families thing to say about "the loud laugh or estates. Prior to March, 1911, the which speaks the vacant mind," and hospital authorities rendered bills to close students of the Congressional the trustees of the latter class and Keeler. "Birds Through an Opera Glass," Mrs. Record have been wondering of late collected from them direct. Beginning Florence "Wild at the brand of humor which moves in March they rendered these bills to the House to mirth. They have also the District, holding that the District looked askance at the peculiar type of should pay them and then collect each eloquence which moved the grave and account. reverend signors to applause, and yet both outbursts of emotionalism are set the bills, and asked the Comptroller down as plain as print. It was bring- for a ruling on the issue. This has ing reproach upon the lower house just been made. It suggests that the that they could be so lightly moved to hospital authorities continue to render "laughter," "applause," and "tumult- bills, but holds that if the bills are uous applause," so Representative not paid by the trustees they must be Mann started out for original MSS., paid by the District, which must then er it is enacted or not the bill will have stenographers' notes, and other docu- get its money the best way it can. mentary evidence which would throw some light upon the question.

> to believe it may assume that he has just held that the District can was surprised, to find that these out- collect money for the care of insane bursts had been carefully edited into patients only up to the time a trustee the Record, and with no very strict re- for the patient is appointed. gard to the subject matter which It so happens that no money can be awakened these respective emotions. collected from the estate of an insane Sober recitals of the benefits-or the patient until a trustee is appointed, burdens, as the case might be-of free which means that, as the case stands wool had apparently thrown the House today, the District would be powerless into paroxysms of enthusiasm, while to recover money which the Compthe mere reader, cold and unmoved, troller says it must pay to the insane wondered what it was all about. Pass- hospital if the hospital doesn't collect ing pleasantries, involving, for instance, the stone age enigma as to why a hen crosses the road, had tied the court's decision, the situation is the listening members into hilarious resolved to about this: If the bills of RED CROSS ASKS GIFT hard knots. The Record was convey- "independent" patients are not paid ing the unpleasant impression that by the patients' trustees, they must

counselors After due consideration, Representative Mann has given fair warning that he will expose the entire system unless it is discontinued at once. Whereby he has earned a nation's gratitude. It is bad enough to know that some of the humor and eloquence uttered in the House should even be perpetrated. It is rubbing it in to in the law relating to the insane hos. guarantee fund of at least \$25,000 is in uttered in the House should even be ruling by the Comptroller, or a change line with the modern requirements of perpetrated. It is rubbing it in to in the law relating to the insane hosherald the fiction abroad that it met pitals will be necessary to straighten

substantial backing of cash assets or nothing better results we shall at least have some improvement in the average of speeches whose eloquent think they are protected when, in passages are only too often the only fact, they are not. The minimum re- features in the course of a debate which really deserve a laugh.

CHIEF WILKIE GETS DESERVED PROMOTION.

Thousands of people, not only in Washington but throughout the coun try, will indorse the promotion of John E. Wilkie, chief of the Secret Service, announced yesterday, as deserved recognition of a long term of POINTS NEW WAY TO faithful and useful service to the country. Mr. Wilkie is to retain his old position, but in future will also be the head of the United States customs Means Ruin to Rival Concerns

Under the genius of Chief Wilkie of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in London, in the Secret Service has become the best which he scoffs at the fears entertain- organized and most efficient corps for ed-or, more likely, pretended to be the detection of crime in the world. entertained-by various imperial jin- Since 1898, when he was placed at its goes, that reciprocity will prove a step head, violators of the coinage and revenue laws have found it more and There was no end of that sort of more difficult to escape detection, ar-

Chief Wilkie's life has been one of Chicago Times, and within the next tion of the Federal statutes. After a few years, proposals for few years was twice sent to Europe abrogation came from the United by that newspaper. In 1881 he joined States. Meanwhile, Canada had the staff of the Chicago Tribune as a body and are awaiting the attention of secured large commercial benefits from reporter, and worked up from the the Commerce Court, involving these the arrangement. That treaty, like ranks steadily, becoming assistant city new and ingenious practices which are the one now under consideration in editor, city, editor, and commercial Congress, was a decidedly jug-handled editor. He went to London in 1893 York Sugar trust lighterage case is to one, with the big balance of benefits and spent three years in the employ establish a precedent and be followed to on Canada's side. The United States of banks and steamship companies

Government detectives to checkmate Then it was that Canadian sentt- Spanish spies in the United States,

means to forcing annexation. They Mr. Wilkie has just completed a said that abrogation would cause a reorganization of the United States people would realize that their com- President to put him at their head mercial interests demanded intimate is fitting recognition of the thoroughrelation with the United States; dis- ness and effectiveness with which this

DISTRICT MUST PONY UP. WILLY-NILLY.

saw in abrogation a plan to starve Comptroller of the Treasury on the day, May 21, which it might be well Canada over to the side of the United status of District patients at the Gov- to correct. Both views were wrong, and are trict Government in that unenviable trade with Canada were proposed, On the other side stands the District schedule is something like this: there would be a vast deal more of Supreme Court. Caught between these enthusiasm for it than is possible for two forces, the District stands to lose about \$15,000 a year.

Two classes of patients are committed VINDICATING THE HOUSE to the insane hospital from the District. One is the indigent insane, who are supported by public funds, an ap-Representative Mann is engaged in propriation of about \$300,000 a year

The District Auditor refused to pay

He was pained, and those who choose for the fact that the Supreme Court

the money itself.

Under the Comptroller's ruling and men who were easily wrought up to be paid by the District, but the Dis- To the Editor of THE TIMES: trict has no authority to collect, in At this time of the year many famiturn, from the trustees. Human nature

Commerce Court's Ruling in Sugar Trust's "Lighterage" Case Likely to Undo Effects of All Anti-Rebating Legislation

Decision Gives Monopoly Loophole Through Which to Evade Law.

WORK AN OLD TRICK

Unless Way Is Found to Stop It.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

That the whole force and effect of the ger of being broken down by decisions of the new Court of Commerce, is the fear entertained by transportation authorities who have studied the effects of the recent decision in favor of the Suga trust's lighterage allowance.

For the last two or three years it has been popular to assume and announce that the vicious practice of repating has been ended, as a result of the vigorous laws and their righteous enforcement in rebating has taken a new form, and there is grave uncertainty whether in the new form it comes within the inhibi-

A series of cases of the first magnitude are about to reach the Interstate Commission, while others have passed that held to be the substantial equivalent of rebating. If the injunction in the New Court in coming decisions, then, in the lumber roads, the systems of wharfage and harbor charges, and various other The most conspicuous single piece methods that have been devised to en-Canada had prospered by the pact. of work performed by Mr. Wilkie was able great shippers to secure specially

The danger of such a decision, it is pointed out, lies in the fact that such practices are possible only in the case of very big, rich, and powerful indusprotesting that the United States was Spanish emissaries and driving the tries that can provide their own industrial transportation facilities. The decision in the Sugar case, for instance

Figures Show How Ruling Allows Sugar Trust Great Advantage

Sugar trust is allowed 60 cents a ton for lightering three miles sugar shipments intended for Pittsburg and Points East, and 84 cents a ton for shipments billed west of Pittsburg.

Corn is transported by water from Chicago to Buffalo, 900 miles, at

Wheat is transported by water from Duluth to Buffalo, 985 miles, for 60 cents a ton.

Coal is transported by water from Buffalo to Duluth, 985 miles, for 30 cents a ton.

Iron ore is transported by water from Superior to Buffalo, 985 miles, for 70 cents a ton. Sugar is transported from Stettin, Germany, to New York, 4,600 miles,

for \$1.40 a ton.

Ice is transported by water from Kennebec, Me., to Philadelphia, 580 miles, for 50 cents a ton.

that rival at a great disadvantage in sugar destined to Pittsburg and points the matter of transportation.

The seriousness of this discrimination in favor of the Sugar trust is shown when rates on sugar transportation are stated. It was shown in this case that the published rate on sugar from New York to Cleveland was 17 cents per hundredweight. The railroads allowed 2 cents rebate for "cartage." and 4 1-5 cents for lighterage; total, 6 1-5 cents pared off the 17-cent rate, leaving the net rate 10 4-5 cents.

By lightering its sugar three miles, the trust got this 10 4-5 cents rate. But the trust's competitor at Yonkers, being denied the allowances, must lighter its sugar some fifteen miles, and then pay the full published 17-cent rate. the full published 17-cent rate.

The issue between the commission and the Commerce Court is perfectly plain. The commission found that this was discrimination, and ordered it to cease. The Commerce Court erjoins the enforcement of that order. The issue is clear.

Aside from the discrimination, there as the question of the essential reasonableness of the allowances. The cartage allowance has already been forbidden, and thus far that prohibition is in force, and this allowance has ceased. Whether the Commerce Court will find means to restore that allowance is yet to be seen. But the discrimination in the lighterage allowance is specifically sustained by the court.

Gets Rebate In

Lighterage Charges.

The Sugar trust is allowed 3 cents and 1-5 cents for lightering 100 pounds of sugar three miles across New York confirms the trust in a tremendous ad- harbor. Is it a reasonable allowance?

antage over a weaker rival, placing It amounts to 60 cents per ton or East, and to 84 cents per ton on sugar billed west of Pittsburg. Here is the answer:

Corn is transported by water from Chicago to Buffalo, 900 miles, for 40 cents per ton. Wheat is transported by water from Duluth to Buffalo, 985 miles, for 60 cents

per ton.

Coal is transported from Buffalo to
Duluth, 985 miles, for 30 cents per ton.
Iron ore is transported from Superior
to Buffalo, 985 miles, for 70 cents per

\$1.40 per ton.

Coal is transported from Philiadelphia to Boston, 450 miles, by water, for 85 cents per ton.

Ice is transported by water from Kennebec, Me., to Philadelphia, 580 miles, for 50 cents per ton.

In the face of these figures, at which transportation is done profit. In the face of these figures, a which transportation is done profitably by water, the Sugar trust is to be allowed 60 and 84 cents for trans-porting sugar by water three miles; and its competitor is denied any such

The power which the Sugar trust holds, enabling it to force railroads to give it concessions tantamount to rebates, will be understood when it is pointed out that the trust and Arbuckles, which are given these con-cessions, control the entire tonnage of coffee and sugar from Brooklyn, and that that tonnage is one-third of the entire westbound freight, of all de-scriptions, from New York city!

Transportation Men Regard Act as Greatly Discriminatory.

RESTORES SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO TRUST

Rebating Now in New Form and Possibly Outside of Laws.

height of his power, largely disposed of his interests in the Sugar trust, and consolidated them instead in the of his interests in the Sugar trace and consolidated them instead in the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal property, which cleared all sugar for the trust. The terminal company did the lightering and got the huge allowance. Havemeyer was a broker transportation, and found he could make more money that way than directly in sugar.

Worked Against Other Ports.

These huge allowances to the trust worked to the immense disadvantage of other ports than New York, at which efining was carried on. Dominating the transportation situation at New Yor, Havemeyer and the Sugar trust sought to concentrate the refining business there. Accordingly, they reduced constantly their operations at Philadelphia, and increased those at New York, until Philadelphia, once about equal to New York as a refining center, was an almost inconsiderable factor. For instance, the rate per 100 pounds on sugar from Philadelphia to Cleveland

was 15 cents; from New York to Cleve-land, 17 cents. But the cartage and lighterage allowances at New York reduced the real rate, as already shown, to 10 4-5 cents at New York. Consequently, Philadelphia, still held up to quently, Philadelphia, still new the full 15-cent rate, was at an impossible disadvantage. Yet the haul from Philadelphia to Cleveland was ninety miles shorter than from New York to

Such are the conditions, favorable to the Sugar trust's monopoly, which were built up through this sytem of allowances. By virtue of the Commerce Court's order, these conditions, once ordered to cease will be restored, so far as concerns the lighterage allow-

ances.

Not only is the public vastly concerned because of the effect of all this on the cost and control of sugar, but it is still more interested because of the precedent which is established, to apply to other So vast is the power over railroads, which accrues to the man able to route this immende freight, that Henry O. Havemeyer, when he was at the

TIMELY LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

CORRECTION IN LIST

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

If I may be allowed a little space, I would like to say that in suggesting wrong now. Free trade with Canada position sometimes described as mid- midshipmen's Y. M. C. A. at the Naval would benefit both countries, just as way between His Satanic Majesty and Academy, Annapolis, I urged a general free trade between East and West the deep blue sea. On the one side course which would be of interest to the benefits both sections. And if free stands the United States Government. average young man, and the topics as are of general interest. My

Reference books...... 14 Poetry and the Drama..... Popular science...... Religion and philosophy...... Essays
Art and music.....
Nature books.....

In counting the list as it appears in he Times, I find only ninety-two titles, following having been omitted, ably by accident: low to Know the Wild Flowers," Mrs. W. S. Dana.
"Our Native Trees," Mrs. Harrist

B. Merriam. Animals I Have Known. 'Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain.

"Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain.
"Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.
"The Piper," Josephine Peabody.
"The Blue Bird," M. Maeterlinck.
FRED E. WOODWARD.

UTILITY CORPORATIONS' MISPLACED ACTIVITIES

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I see considerable discussion in your paper as to whether the officials of public service corporations are or are not in favor of the creation of a public utility commission, and you seem to This wouldn't work such a terrific hardship on the District if it wasn't for the fact that the Supreme Court what the president of the existing public wasn't the president of the existing public wasn't to the standard of the existing wasn't to the existing wasn't lic utility corporation has to do, as an official of such a company with the an official of such a company with the question of whether a commission is established? These corporations are formed and given their rights over the public streets for the purpose of transporting passengers or performing other public service. They are not incorporated for the purpose of advising the people of what is for their benefit. It seems to me that if the officials of these companies would confine their activities to executing their obligations under their charters, and give less time to advising their creators how they should be managed, they would not be subject to as much criticism as they are now. As ordinary citizens their opinions are yaluable, and no more valuable than As ordinary citizens their opinions are valuable, and no more valuable than that of any other citizen. Their opinions as officials are gratuitous and impertinent.

FRANK LYON.

OF OLD MAGAZINES

TION IN LIST

OF FAVORITE BOOKS

postcard to the Red Cross, War Department, giving name and address, and they will be sent for.

The Red Cross asks your cordial cooperation in thus helping to make bleasanter the long summer days of our oldiers at San Antonio, especially those who are ill.
MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

Member of the Executive Committee, American Red Cross.

PLEASED WITH TIMES RECENT EDITORIALS

To the Editor of THE TIMES: ested in your editorial, "To One Grown Weary of Life," for it demonstrates your own humanity, and such messages, bearing eternal hope to the heartbroken and discouraged are of more lasting benefit than a million articles on politics, or aught that deals with the confusion of the day. For it is only a deep sense of religion, a deep sense of philosophy, that will bear man's mind and soul up through and beyond the terrible clouds of doubt and darkness, that will gather around life. at times, no matter in what position one may now find himself. And philo-sophy and religion in their final meaning are one and the same-both pointing to the eternal cause of all existence, and to its ultimate destiny.

Do you wish mercy? Give and you shall receive! For do not the angels

Do you wish mercy? Give and you shall receive! For do not the angels of heaven give? How else can you become like them? Do you expect God to change your nature when you will not even help Him to do so? How shall He help you unless you help yourself? For faith without works is dead! By your unselfish efforts you may draw His spirit down upon you, and He will take your weariness away. But never take your weariness away. But never so long as you live for yourselves alone. I had thought your Washington pa-

pers cowardly in politics (in com-parison to those of the West), trembling in the shadow of the throne! But the editorial on the "Invasion of Mexico" had the ring of true manhood and statesmanship. And the "Weary of article was sublime. The Times might well establish a confessional to which the weary and broken-hearted might come for advice and consolation, before they go too far, and thus be of lasting and forever benefit to its readers and the race.

O. O. HIATT. ers and the race.

PAYS HER RESPECTS TO DR. CYRUS BRADY

The Rev. C. T. Brady, in a letter to Mrs. Du Pont Lee, informs us that he is not to be confounded with those benighted ones of his sex whose trousers are worn so tight as to require hitching at the knee upon seating themselves, waists down the back by saying tri-umphantly that at least, if necessary umphantly that at least, if necessary, he can hitch his trousers for himself without any assistance, while he asserts that the buttoning of a waist in the back is too complex a feat for any one to do without assistance. But not so, reverend sir, hundreds of women, day by day, perform this "complex" act for themselves, and do not require a maid (men, of course never have valets) or a husband to button them up behind. However, if upon a matter of this nature the citizenship of a human being could possibly depend, the argument could as logically be used against all men; because forsooth everybody knows that the clerical walstcoat does not To the Editor of THE TIMES:

At this time of the year many families have a winter's accumulation of magazines and weeklies that they do not care to keep. The Red Cross is desirous of collecting a number of these magazines and weeklies to send to the hospitals and reading rooms of the army divisions now at San Antonio and other points along the Mexican border for the use of the soldiers. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, United States army, writes to the Red Cross: "I am sure good reading matter—that is, magazines and weeklies—would be appreciated, especially at the military hospitals."

Magazines and weeklies may be left at the residence of W. J. Boardman, 1861 P street northwest. If not rossible to leave these publications, please send a many familitation of the cleared weighted his own difficulties upon being served with one of these garments, which no doubt his troublesome(?), though doubtless long suffering and patient spouse meekly buttoned for him in his extremity.

Were the strictures upon the foolish ones of his own cloth, or only those numberless American sovereigns in their own right who turn their trousers up at the bottom when it may be raining in London? Or, perhaps he was thinking of the cigarette fiend, or habitual gambler, or drunkard, all of whom are freely accorded the political recognition and the provided that the residence of W. J. Boardman, 1861 P street northwest. If not rossible to leave these publications, please send a worthlest of women. When we consider this amozing anomaly in this enlight-

ened day, we paturally pause and gasp.

"Why?"

That a human being simple and solely on grounds of sex should be a full citizen, or not, is worthy of the Dark Ages, but not of our progressive era. If it is argued that men are entitled to the ballot because they risk their lives in battle and women do not, the answer is that many more women than men risk their lives for their country, and very much oftener. Most men never have a call to war, and many voters are exempt from fighting, like the Rev. Dr. Brady and the others of his profession. There are also classes of men hysically unfit to fight on account of are exempt from fighting, like the Rev.
Dr. Brady and the others of his profession. There are also classes of men physically unfit to fight on account of age, etc. Others send substitutes. Are these classes of men disfranchised? If not, why not, if the test of fitness for full citizenship is the ability to bear arms?

arms?
The sight of that platform full of clergymen, smiling blandly at the novel proceeding of actually discussing woman suffrage and listening to arguments by women upon the subject, as though it were a light and unimportant matter were a light and unimportant matter (the legal and political status of wom-en), was a sad commentary upon the wisdom of those self-constituted spirit-ual guides which make up a large part of the Episcopal Church of America.

PHYSICAL CONNECTION OF STREET RAILWAYS

To the Editor of THE TIMES The Great Falls and Old Dominion Railway Company and the Capital Traction Company are common carriers of passengers, incorporated for the purpose of transporting people from one their lines in the most convenient and economical manner, both to the passengers and to the companies. The Great Falls and Old Dominion Railway rom Great Falls, in Fairfax county, Va., eastwardly, through Alexandria county to the southern bank of the Potomac. At the south bank the overhead line is changed to underground and the cars cross the Aqueduct Bridge into the District of Columbia at Thirty-sixth and M streets. The Capital Traction lines begin with an underground system at Thirty-sixth and M streets and pass down Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street and on to various sections of the city. At Thirty-sixth and M streets the tracks of the two companies are within twenty feet of each other and there is no phys-

ical reason why the two companies should not have a switch connection! and permit the cars to pass from the suburbs down into the city.

The Interstate Commerce law provides ical reason why the two The Interstate Commerce law provides for the interchange of cars and for the installation of switches over the protest of railways when the convenience of the public is to be subserved. It is inconvenient for the women and little children, regardless of the men, to have to disembark from the Great Falls and Old Dominion cars at Thirty-sixth and M streets and walk across the intervening space and heard a car of the M streets and walk across the intervening space and board a car of the same character to perform the balance of the journey down to the heart of the city. What interests would be injured by making a through service is not apparent. On the whole, the two companies would, in the long run, actually earn more money, as it is almost axiomatic that street car service increases in almost geometrical ratio to the convenience of that service. These two companies already have a through rate by means of a transfer, but, rather strange to say, have no through route, as contradictory as this may appear.

If we could figure out even that the stockholders of either corporation would be injured by the arrangement suggested, there might be some excuse for not giving a through route. The arrangement now is that the Great Falls and Old Dominion keeps all the money it gets and gives a transfer on to the Capital Traction line; the Capital Traction line keeps all the money it gets and gives a transfer to the Great Falls and Old Dominion. That could be done with the cars physically going through to Fifteenth street.

While we recognize that the corporations have nothing to learn, we are bold enough to suggest what would be a convenience to the public and no injury to the stockholder.

much easier; they stop reckless driving of horses, see that children and elderly persons are not run over, in their vicin-ity at least; stop frantic, reckless and at sight of the brass buttons and club

"No rogue e'er felt the halter drawn With good opinion of the law." And probably of law officers. So of And probably of law officers. So of late these maniacs have heard the call "back to the land," and while our city is getting safer, our speed "psychologists" are either killing themselves in the country or chasing the cows. If the crossing policemen are gifted with the ability to "sleep standing up" it is a great accomplishment, but it is not deep enough to prevent them arresting those who are dangerous to the community as some of them have found to

What's on the Program in Washington Today.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this

Address by the Hon. W. P. Hepburn before the Men's Temple Club, Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m. Third anniversary reception and supper at the Terminal Railway Department of the Y. M. C. A., Union Station, 7

p. m. The Return of Ulyses," by the pupils of Business High School, at the school, tonight. Organization of the Southeast Camp of

the Sons of Veterans, 304 B street southeast, 8 p. m. The following Masonic organizations southeast, 8 p. m.
The following Masonic organizations
will meet tonight: Lodges—The New
Jerusalem, No. 9, M. M.; Temple, No.
32, M. M. Knights Templar—Ascension
day services, Church of the Ascension,
Massachusetts avenue and Twelfth
street porthwest 8 p. m.

street northwest, 8 p. m.
The following I. O. O. F lodges will
meet tonight: Columbia, No. 10, degree work; Salem, No. 22, regular business. The following Knights of Pythias organizations will meet tonight: Lodges
-Harmony, No. 21, regular business.
Uniform Rank-Coldwell Company, Uniform R Elecutionary contest for the William

Elocutionary contest for the William Wirt Dixon, jr., memorial medal, open to the students of Georgetown University, will be held in Gaston Hall at 3:30 p. m.

Meeting of E. J. Ross Council, No. 95, J. O. U. A. M., Seventh and D streets northwest, tonight, Meeting of Columbia Council, No. 32, J. O. U. A. M., 820 Twentieth street partitions.

northwest, tonight. Meeting of Constellation Council, No. 39. J. O. U. A. M., 419 Tenth street northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Logan Tribe, No. 8, I. O. R.
M., Wisconsin avenue and N street
northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Camp No. 3, Patriotic Order
of America, Third street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, tonight.

Meeting of Camp No. 8, Patriotic Order
of America, Congress Heights, tonight.

Meeting of Camp No. 7, Patriotic Order
of America, 419 Tenth street northwest,

tonight.

Address by Mrs. J. B. Withers before Stanton Suffrage Club at 1848 Biltmore Amusements.

National-Aborn English Opera Company in "Thais," 8:15 p. m. Belasco—The Vagabonds in "Peter Pan," 8:29 p. m. Columbia—Columbia Players in "A Woman's Way," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
May Carnival by the pupils of Miss Cora
B. Shreve, Chase's Theater, 8 p. m.
Majestio—"Ten Nights in a Barroom."